

The Times' Daily Short Story.

"Love's Expedient"

(Original.)
From the time Marcia Ford was a little girl she was given to understand that she was to marry a rich man. The disadvantages of poverty and the advantages of wealth were drummed into her ears till it was supposed that she had learned her lesson well. She was a quiet, obedient girl, and as she was attractive her mother had great hopes of at least seeing her the wife of either a practical business man or the heir to an estate. Marcia knew that a union with a scholar, a plodding physician, clergyman or even a lawyer would be forbidden. As to one who followed the fine arts for a living, Mrs. Ford would put her daughter behind bars rather than permit her to marry one of them.

Several men either of means or heirs to means became suitors for the girl's hand, but she gave no assurance that she would choose between them. Then her mother received a shock. She discovered that her daughter was corresponding with some one who signed himself "Arthur," and this is all the clue she had to his identity. Confronting her daughter with the evidence of her disobedience, she demanded to know who Arthur was. Marcia declined to enlighten her. The mother stormed and pleaded and, finding her daughter obdurate, shut her up and hired a duenna to divide the watch.

Marcia made no effort to leave the house, and though the two jailers watched with the greatest care, they did not discover that the prisoner was attempting to communicate with any one. Weeks, months, passed, while Marcia was the same obedient girl she had always been except that she would not reveal the identity of her lover. But so long as she refused her promise to give him up Mrs. Ford would not relax her watchfulness.

No men except such as brought supplies to the house were permitted to come upon the premises. Mrs. Ford offered to permit her daughter to see such visitors as she herself might approve of, but Marcia said that if she could not receive whom she pleased she did not care to see any one.

One spring, when the demon of house cleaning entered into all good housekeepers, Mrs. Ford determined to give her house a thorough overhauling. Papering was needed, but new paper would not match old paint, and the lady decided to have the painting done first. She meditated going to the country while the decorations were being made, but for two reasons decided to remain at home. In the first place, she wished to superintend the work herself, and, in the second, she dared not take her daughter where she could not see as well as her at home.

Since it was at the height of the season for renovating dwelling houses,

but one painter was set to work. Mrs. Ford seemed afraid of a man coming into her home, even a house painter, and followed him about under pretense of seeing that he did his work properly. He did not do it to suit her, but was very obliging, and when he had painted a room a color that clashed with another room opening into it agreed to do it all over again, taking the loss upon himself.

"Are you a journeyman?" asked Mrs. Ford.
"I have been a painter five years," replied the man meekly.
"Well," added the lady, much annoyed at the delay and the position she was placed in, "you will never make a living with the brush. You have no idea of the harmony of colors. Paint the room over, and I will divide the loss of time with you."

With marked good nature and patience the man painted the room over, but so slowly that by night he had not half finished it. Mrs. Ford telephoned to his employer to send the next day a man who knew his business, but the proprietor replied that he had not another man to spare. So the next morning the imbecile appeared and went to work again. When he had finished the room he had first spoiled the colors were a dream of harmony, and when Mrs. Ford went in to look at it she was surprised to see a decoration she had not bargained for. There was a little niche in the room from which a rosy cupid smiled at her.

"Did you do that?" she asked of the laborer.

"Yes, ma'am. I know how to paint signs."

"It's very pretty, but I don't want it there. Paint it out."

The man, apparently not the least sensible to the want of appreciation of his work, ran his brush over it and began to paint the next room.

When the painter was gathering up his brushes to leave the lady inspected his work and found it had been done so badly that she was quite beside herself. She stormed and threatened, and between her wrath and the painter's explanations in defense of his work she was kept some time. When the painter had departed she went to find her daughter.

The bird had flown.

Mrs. Ford was without knowledge as to where the fugitive had gone till the next morning, when she saw a notice in a paper that Arthur Parke, the rising young artist whose picture "Love's Expedient" had been recently sold for an enormous sum, had married Miss Marcia Ford, the daughter of Mrs. Peter Ford of M— square. How the lover managed to communicate with Marcia and the two set the trap for her she never knew. The girl had bribed a newsboy who left papers at the house to take several notes to her lover. In one of these she mentioned the proposed improvements, but when her lover appeared in the guise of a house painter she was greatly surprised.

EDNA C. WALLACE.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

"Taking Time by the Forelock."

All observing people must have noticed a growing sentiment in this country in favor of using only put-up foods and medicines of known composition. It is but natural that one should have some interest in the composition of that which he is expected to swallow, whether it be food, drink or medicine. This sentiment has resulted in the introduction in the legislatures of many of the States, as also in the Congress of the United States, bills providing for the publication of formula or ingredients on wrappers and labels of medicines and foods put up for general consumption.

Recognizing this growing disposition on the part of the public generally, and satisfied that the fullest publicity can only add to the well-earned reputation of his proprietary medicines, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has "taken time by the forelock," as it were, and is publishing broadcast, and on each bottle wrapper, a full and complete list of all ingredients entering into his medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, the popular liver invigorator, stomach tonic, blood purifier and heart regulator; also of his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, over-worked, broken-down, debilitated, nervous, invalid women.

This bold and open movement on the part of Dr. Pierce, has, by showing exactly what his well-known medicines are composed of, completely disarmed all harping critics who have heretofore unjustly attacked them. A little pamphlet has been compiled from the standard medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, showing the strongest endorsements by leading medical writers of the several ingredients which enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines and recommending these ingredients for the cure of diseases for which Dr. Pierce's medicines are advised. A copy of this little booklet is mailed free to any one desiring to learn more concerning the valuable, active, medicinal plants which enter into the composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines. A request, by postal card or letter, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., will bring this little booklet by return post. It tells exactly what ingredients are used in the making of Dr. Pierce's famous medicines.

This striking departure of Dr. Pierce from the usual course pursued by the manufacturers of proprietary medicines, at once takes his medicines out of the class generally known as "secret" or "hidden" medicines, neither of which term is at all applicable to them, as their formula now appears on the wrapper of every bottle leaving no room for guesswork or the use of guesswork, and preserved by the use of glycerine and with the usually employed strong alcohol, which works as much injury, especially in cases where treatment, even though of the best, must be continued for considerable periods of time, in order to make them permanent.

Many years ago, Dr. Pierce found that chemically pure glycerine, of the highest strength, was far better than

alcohol both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles residing in our indigenous, or native, medicinal plants, such as he employs exclusively in manufacturing his medicines.

Some of these medicinal roots have, since Dr. Pierce first commenced to use them, advanced so in price, that they may be cultivated with great profit by our farmers. This is especially true of Golden Seal root, which enters into both the Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" and his "Favorite Prescription." It now brings upward of \$1.50 a pound, although formerly selling at from 15 to 20 cents a pound. Many tons of this most valuable root are annually consumed in Doctor Pierce's Laboratory.

From "Organic Medicines," by Grover Coe, M. D., of New York, we extract the following concerning Hydrastis (Golden Seal root), which enters largely, as we have already stated, into the composition of both "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription." Dr. Coe says: "Hydrastis exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Its action in this respect is so manifest that the indications for its employment cannot be mistaken. (Hence the efficiency of "Golden Medical Discovery," which is rich in Golden Seal root, in all catarrhal affections, no matter in what part of the system located.) Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (liver invigorator), it has few equals. Also in scrofula, glandular diseases generally, eruptive eruptions, indigestion, debility, diarrhoea, and constipation."

Dr. Coe continues: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal root), has been successfully employed in the cure of leucorrhoea. It is of singular efficacy when that complaint is complicated with hepatic (liver) aberration (derangement). Hydrastis is also of inestimable value in the treatment of chronic derangements of the liver. It seems to exercise an especial influence over the portal vein and hepatic (liver) structure generally, resolving (dissolving) biliary deposits, removing obstructions, promoting secretion, and giving tone to the various functions. It is eminently cholagogue (liver accelerator), and may be relied upon with confidence for the relief of hepatic (liver) torpor. It promotes digestion and assimilation, obviates constipation, and gives tone to the depurating (cleansing) functions generally."

Dr. Coe further says: "We would here add that our experience has demonstrated Hydrastis to be a valuable remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs."

After reading the foregoing extracts who can doubt the great efficacy, in a long list of diseases, of "Golden Medical Discovery," one of the principal ingredients of which is Golden Seal root (Hydrastis)? And this applies with equal force to Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, worn-out, over-worked, nervous invalid women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed largely of concentrated principles extracted from Mandrake root. They regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One or two little sugar-coated "Pellets" a dose.

MAY ADJOURN BY THE 28TH

Beef Inspection Is Wanted Soon By All

ALL HANDS AGREE TO THAT

Discussing Matter of the Amendment—Blackburn Democratic Leader—The Rate Bill—The Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington, June 11.—A hot, stifling day, Saturday, so close that every door was opened wide until Vice President Fairbanks, fanning himself in the Senate, could get through the long corridors an uninterrupted glimpse of the presiding officer of the House also fanning himself at the other end of the capitol, hundreds of yards away—this has set every tongue to wagging of adjournment. The most commonly expressed expectation is that Congress will get away the 28th, but this is based on the none too confident hope that a session full of sensations and surprises will furnish no more of either.

The beef inspection hearings were closed Saturday morning. All concerned, particularly the packers and the western cattle raisers, are anxious that a measure providing government inspection of whatever sort—be passed as promptly as possible. The testimony given was more to the matter of the proposed bill or amendment than as to conditions in the packing-houses. The House agriculture committee will meet for action this morning. It has been agreed that the changes held by the committee to be necessary in the Beveridge amendment shall be drawn up and voted upon today, so that a report can be made without delay on Tuesday. There is, however, little apparent likelihood that the necessity can be avoided of having the House formally disagree to the Beveridge amendment in toto so as to send it to conference. This will bear the appearance of delay, while packers and cattle raisers are frantically eager that the matter be settled at once so that with government inspection public confidence may be restored.

The Senate Saturday rattled off routine business with great dispatch. The bill making appropriation for the District of Columbia was passed with minor amendments. The bill for the reorganization of the District of Columbia schools was then taken up and disposed of and a number of minor measures ground out.

The Senate democrats met Saturday morning and elected Senator Blackburn of Kentucky as their party leader until his retirement next March.

In the House John Sharp Williams took a step unpopular alike with many democrats and republicans when, by insisting upon his point of order, he forced the elimination from the sundry civil appropriation bill of the new provision of \$25,000 for the annual traveling expenses of the president. Mr. Williams based his position on the ground that such an appropriation was an "additional emolument" to the president, voted to him during his term and therefore unconstitutional. This legal view is not shared by a great many democrats and the democratic members of the appropriation committee, including Mr. Sullivan of Boston, favored the new provision. But Mr. Williams, standing for a return to the simpler days of the republic, was immovable. Consideration of the sundry civil bill will evidently continue until the latter part of next week.

The present program is for the House not to pay attention to the rate bill until Tuesday. In the meantime Senator Tillman does not take kindly to the plan that he should withdraw the original report of the rate bill conference so that long-winded debate may be avoided in the House. He declares that this is simply an effort to make him pull out people's chestnuts out of the fire, and that he respectfully declines the job. If they are fearful of delay in the House all they have to do, says Tillman, is to bring in one of their famous gag rules. He does not propose to be the means of relieving the House from the burden of the hostile criticism that every gag rule creates.

In the course of the debate on the sundry civil bill Saturday afternoon Representative Saxton raised the point whether the proposed appropriation of \$800,000 for continuing the improvement of the channel of Boston harbor was sufficient. He feared that, as the present work authorized by the river and harbor bill of four years ago was to be finished December 31, 1907, the appropriation ought to be larger. Chairman Towner assured him that the appropriation was all the engineers deemed necessary and that an ample sufficient appropriation would be made next year.

SAN FRANCISCO.

There is no doubt of the fact that it will take a long while to overcome the fears and prejudices of the people generally relative to this California city as an abiding place. There are perhaps some who will never be content to reside in San Francisco again.—New Orleans Item.

San Francisco is almost the only important American city without a municipal debt. It is fortunate that the people of the ruined city have no old obligations to discharge while they are repairing the damage wrought by earthquake and fire.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Brain Fog.

Brain fog is produced by too close application to a subject and leads to neurasthenia and insomnia. There is only one cure—rest and change, or, if that is unobtainable, relaxation from work, with open air exercise and outdoor games.

The Creation.

According to the computation of the Russian chronologists, the creation took place B. C. 5508.

MORE RATIONAL FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Over 2,000 Injured, Money Loss \$400,000, the Record for Last Year, According to a Baltimore Doctor.

Over 2,000 people injured and over \$400,000 worth of property destroyed last Fourth of July as a result of the use of fireworks is the disastrous record of one day's celebration, according to Dr. Robert L. Randolph of Baltimore, who spoke before the section on ophthalmology of the American medical association on "The Eye Injuries of Independence Day."

"We must see," said Dr. Randolph, "if we cannot remedy this dreadful situation. There has been a great deal of good done in Baltimore alone by educating the people as to the dangers of fireworks, and the entire country has been affected by the statistics which have been gathered. Let me tell you how we did it in Baltimore. In the first place we started in to tell the people what had been the results of the use of fireworks in other years. We gathered statistics for 10 years back and we had them prepared in a convincing manner. We took them to one of the leading newspapers of the city, and that paper took up the fight, published the figures and pleaded for a more rational Fourth. We kept this going throughout the month of June. The police were called into service, and we tried to make the people understand that the use of fireworks was against the law. The magistrates have usually treated these cases in a frivolous manner, allowing the guilty persons to escape with a fine or a reprimand. We asked them to send the cases to the grand jury."

The first year after we commenced this crusade there were only 35 cases, whereas in other years there had been hundreds. The second year there were only nine cases and we are looking for still greater improvement."

Dr. G. C. Savage of Nashville opened the discussion. He aroused a great deal of enthusiasm by declaring that the Fourth of July is celebrated differently in Nashville than in other cities. "We celebrate in Nashville with oratory, and there are no injuries," he shouted triumphantly, and there was an outburst of good-natured laughter and applause. "But," he continued, "the day that troubles us is Christmas day. Then fireworks are used very freely. We doctors have no holiday on Christmas day. All of us prepare our instruments the day before, and we have to keep on the move. I have seen men lined up as though they were in a battle and for amusement shoot roman candles at each other. This fiery sport caused almost an unlimited number of injuries."

From the standpoint of the professional ophthalmologist the great part of the morning was that on "Auto-injection in Relation to the Eye," by Dr. G. E. de Schweinitz of Philadelphia. The discoveries of Dr. de Schweinitz about the relationship existing between the eye and the digestive organs has practically revolutionized the methods of treatment of certain eye troubles.

VANITY'S VISIONS.

Lace Accessories to Beautify Dressy Frocks—A Model Given.

Among the lace accessories are sets of collars and cuffs of Danish embroidery. The collars are made with round yokes and deep cuffs. Another pretty set is made with a small round yoke for the collar and deep cuffs. The material is organdie, with edging and insertion of Irish lace.

A charming gown of willow green henrietta depends upon a creamy lace that has the design elaborated with silk embroidery for its adornment. The skirt is one of those novel princess affairs reaching up to the bust and the fronts displaying the smart tablier effect which gives such an air of slenderness and height. The lace serves as a heading to the circular skirt dounce, and a snappy little bolero is used for outdoor wear to top the gown with.



Model of Alice Blue.

The cotton substitute for silk will doubtless have an extra run this summer as foundation for the filmy frocks of organdie, swiss, mull and other semi-transparent weaves.

Princess skirts gain rather than wane in favor, and the new effects in this trying mode are launched daily. The importance of good corseting shows nowhere more plainly than in this instance. Fashion demands a slender rounded waist line and a gently sloping hip. To attain this outline, if you have it not, is a matter of correct corseting.

The blouse in the cut is a dainty affair evolved in Alice Blue peau de soie. From the round yoke the material is laid in alternate box and side plaits. About the yoke of tucked muslin is a fitted employment of old English embroidery at the elbow.

JUDIC CHOLLET

San Francisco. The original Spanish name of San Francisco was "Mission de los Dolores de Nuestra Señora San Francisco de Asis." Just as Santa Fe's full name, as translated into English, is "The Holy City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis."

20,000 AT DEDICATION

Throng Witnesses Opening of New Science Church

IN BOSTON YESTERDAY

\$2,000,000 Building Dedicated Free from Debt—Many Delegates from Far Lands Were in Attendance.

Boston, June 11.—Yesterday witnessed the formal dedication of the magnificent new Mother Church of Christian Science at the corner of Falmouth and Norway streets, for which Scientists gathered from many parts of the world in thousands. Boston seemed to be full of visitors. Huntington avenue was packed with them during the entire day, and wherever one turned, there would be a group of Scientists—from the West, from the eastern states, from Canada or far-distant countries.

It was estimated that well over 20,000 Scientists were in Boston for the dedication and the convention, which will begin tomorrow.

And triumph of financing, the new church starts without any debt. It cost \$2,000,000, and the amount was over-subscribed.

Mr. Stephen A. Chase of Boston, the treasurer of the building fund of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, has notified all would-be contributors that no more contributions will be received. Nothing was asked for from outside churches of the faith, and whatever came from them came voluntarily—and it came to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"When you consider that there are nearly 1,000,000 of the faith on the continent that they have saved in a year in dollars probably four times the amount of their numbers by discarding the use of medicines, you will not wonder at the generosity of outside members of the Christian Science faith. This was not, of course, the reason for their contributions, but it was gratitude for the health restored and the perfect peace of mind which Christian Science lends, that prompted some of the contributions."

Such was the statement of a visitor from Portland, Ore.

The Scientist temple is one of the largest in the world. St. Patrick's, the great Roman Catholic cathedral in New York, has a seating capacity of 2,900, but over 5,000 will be accommodated in the new church. Its style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The pews and other interior woodwork finishings are of mahogany. The walls are Concord granite and Bedford stone, with beautiful decorative carvings. The inside finish is a soft gray to harmonize with the Bedford stone columns supporting the dome. Most of the time as large as the dome of the state house, the groined dome of the Christian Science cathedral rises 224 feet above the sidewalk and has a diameter of 82 feet. There are 11 chime bells in the tower, the heaviest of which weighs 4,000 pounds. The first floor is given over to directors and other committee rooms, a reception-room and an oval room or Sunday-school. The great auditorium, which is on the second floor, has two tiers of galleries on one side and three on the other. The domed ceiling is supported by arches that spring from stone pillars and the walls are decorated with carved and colored marbles representing scenes from the Bible.

The dedicatory exercises of the church yesterday were of six services at 7.30 a. m., 10 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 3 p. m., 5 p. m. and 8 p. m. A message from Mother Eddy was read at each of the six services. A feature of the convention week will be the experience and testimony meetings in the new church. Formerly the testimony meetings of the annual conventions have been held in Mechanics' building, and even that hall was overtaxed. This year a large meeting will be held in the auditorium of the church and eight others in various places of the city. The old church, Jordan hall, Horticultural hall, Chickering hall, and Howe, Woolson, Potter halls at 177 Huntington avenue.

Remarkable Growth. The original "Mother Church" which adjoins the new building seats about 1,200, and yet three Sunday services are required to accommodate the attendance. It is said that when this edifice was planned some of the members were disturbed on account of its size. They thought that the provision of so large an auditorium was entirely uncalled for, the attendance at that time being only about 550.

The Christian Church organization of Christian Scientists was founded in Boston in 1879 with twenty-six members. So slow was the growth of the movement at first that in 1889, ten years later, there were only eleven churches. From that time, however, the growth was more rapid. In 1899, there were 301 churches. At the present time, there are 657 churches and 275 societies not yet organized as churches, making 932 Societies holding church services. In 1889 there were only 450 members in the entire connection. In 1894 the total membership was 2,536. Five years later it had reached 18,354. These figures show that the principle growth has taken place during the past seven years. The membership at the present time is about 72,000, but that there are multitudes interested in the movement outside of the actual church membership is evidenced by the large attendance at the Christian Science and the fact that nearly 100,000 copies of the Christian Science text-book are at present in circulation.

Going the Pace.

"The race is not always to the swift." "No," said Farmer Jinks, looking regretfully at the swift, "the race is always to the race."—Harper's Weekly.

A number of editors of German newspapers will visit London on June 29 at the invitation of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee.

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A Wonderful Discovery, Eye Diseases and Failing Eyesight Cured by Absorption.

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Sold and Recommended by Special Agent in Barre, E. A. Brown, No. 48 North Main Street, Opposite National Bank.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND

The Movement Is Steadily Increasing

TERRORISTS IN WARSAW

Government Stores Robbed—Company of Infantry Attacked at Skarzyska—The Cabinet Crisis in Russia.

Warsaw, June 11.—The revolutionary movement in Poland is increasing. Between 6 and 7 o'clock Saturday evening, in different parts of Warsaw, bands of terrorists simultaneously attacked 20 government alcohol stores, and threatening the clerks with revolvers, robbed them of cash and stamps. In some of the stores fights ensued and infantry patrols were called out to restore order. Two terrorists and one soldier were killed, and one terrorist, a Cossack officer, a policeman, a soldier and three clerks were wounded.

It was a well-organized plot, and resulted in the destruction of large stocks of liquors owned by the government. The terrorists secured several thousand dollars from the cash boxes in the stores. Five of the stores were set on fire two of them being completely consumed. The revolutionists were armed with revolvers. Only one band of the terrorists was brought to bay, all the others escaping.

An armed band at Skarzyska, Poland, on the Vistula railway, Friday night attacked a company of infantry guarding the station. One of the aggressors was shot and killed and one was wounded. The others were sent to flight. Near Otewick in the province of Warsaw, four terrorists overpowered a rural policeman and drowned him in a pond. The terrorists escaped.

Workmen Armed With Mausers.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—There is a noticeable increase in revolutionary activity at Moscow, and it is evident that the leaders are preparing to take advantage of the first opportunity to start a general uprising. The workmen of the factories and mills are being systematically armed with Mauser rifles and drilled under the supervision of army reserve soldiers. Revolutionary meetings are held nightly in the industrial sections. The leaders evidently hope for a complete rupture between the government and Parliament, which would furnish the necessary opportunity for an uprising.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

Conflicting Reports of the State of Things—Conferences at Peterhoff.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—It is officially denied that the resignation of the Goremeykin cabinet has already been submitted to the czar. It is beyond question that important developments in the political situation are pending which may make the life of the present ministry a matter of a few days. M. Goremeykin, who returned from Peterhoff after midnight, returned there at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a resumption of the conference, which was expected to last until late last night, and which may be continued today, unless the situation is precariously cleared. The cabinet ministers are not participating in the conference and apparently are as much in the dark as the public. The Bourse Gazette Saturday made the unqualified statement that the resignations of the ministers were submitted Friday night but this is as unequivocally denied by the ministers, who say their resignations are not in Premier Goremeykin's hands and that they have not received any intimation that they are desired. However, they are naturally involved in the fall of the premier, but the continued participation of M. Goremeykin in the conferences at Peterhoff indicates that this has not yet occurred.

M. Struve, editor of the Duma, and a number of other leaders of the constitutional democrats, were questioned with reference to the report that M. Kokovtsov, the finance minister, would be called to head a cabinet which would include members of the lower house, but the leaders said the constitutional democrats refused absolutely to accept office or approve of any such arrangement.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

A Reform That Can Only Be Secured Through the Referendum.

Direct nomination of candidates for public office is a reform that every one but the party bosses and their followers, the party machine politicians, believes in. Yet in only two northern states, Minnesota and Wisconsin, has it been forced upon the politicians by the people. In most of the southern states, however, there is a direct vote at the primaries for candidates, and in South Carolina and Virginia United States senators are also nominated by popular vote by instructing the legislatures of those states who are to be elected. The Democratic party of Alabama has ordered that at the next primaries the legislature of that state be instructed as to who are the choice of the people to represent that state in the United States senate when the next vacancies occur.

There is not much doubt that every state in the Union would have a direct nomination law if the people had the right of direct initiative, and that adds another argument for what has often been declared—that the referendum system, of which the direct initiative is a most important part, is the first and most necessary reform to secure, for with that power the majority of the voters can force all reform legislation. But it must be remembered that the voters often make mistakes in voting for men, for, unfortunately, poor human nature is liable to error, and sometimes the supposedly upright man proves worthless as a legislator or succumbs to the voice of the tempter. How many, many times have the people been disappointed in the acts of their representatives! So direct nominations are not an infallible cure for political ills.

There is, however, in the referendum system a check on the representatives of the people which gives 5 per cent of the voters an option of calling for a referendum vote on legislation, and then the majority of the people can veto or approve the legislative act. With the optional referendum and the direct initiative the people can have just the laws the majority desire, even if their representatives are not above reproach or lack in wisdom. But the referendum system does more than give the people the veto power and the right to initiate laws their representatives neglect or refuse to enact, for experience shows that corrupting and influencing legislators are but time and money expended for nothing, for but seldom can a vicious law run the gamut of the opposition it naturally inspires and escape being vetoed by the people. Thus under the referendum system corrupt men no longer aspire to be lawmakers, for their grafting opportunities are banished through the beneficent reform in lawmaking that the referendum system offers and the corporations have no incentive to spend money at elections or to buy legislators, for they cannot "deliver the goods." It would seem, therefore, to be the first political duty of all good citizens to join together in a non-partisan movement to secure the adoption of the referendum system.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The Kenilworth Ivy makes a beautiful, graceful trailing plant for a basket or for drooping from a box on a banister.

Those who have little time to devote to the cultivation of flowers should plant biennials and perennials. Many of them are very attractive, and none requires much care.

Flower seeds should not be sown thickly, as crowded plants are invariably thin and weak. Either sow apart or thin out, as each plant must have full space for development.

The oriental poppy is a very desirable hardy herbaceous plant for the flower and shrubby border. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, six inches in diameter and are borne on stems two feet high.—Philadelphia Press.

The Beauclerk.

Henry I. of England was surnamed Beauclerk. He was one of the few kings of his time who could read and write.

The Hyacinth.

The hyacinth is indicative of jealousy. In the Greek legend the plant sprang from the blood of one who died for love. The name was derived from that of Hyacinthus, a boy beloved by Apollo.

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"KING OF PAIN"
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RHEUMATIC PAINS